



TUESDAY,
APRIL 20, 1954

THE JERUSALEM POST

PRICE: 100 PRUTA
VOL. XXX, NO. 7847

CONSOLIDATED ASSETS
EXCEED 75 MILLION POUNDS
24 BRANCHES
THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY
For Service
THE PALESTINE DISCOUNT BANK LTD.

Marginal Column
By SIMEON LAZUBUR

THE Supreme Soviet of the USSR will convene today for one of its short and infrequent sessions, and though important statements of policy are not on the agenda, much material will probably be provided to enrich our scant knowledge regarding the balance of power in the Soviet leadership. History shows that rule by disunited (now called in Russia "Collective Leadership") has never lasted long, and hence it appears to be so obvious that it is spared the necessity to quote chapter and verse. Signs accumulate to indicate that the present set up probably will not continue for very long. Moreover, they all point to the growing influence of Khrushchev, the Secretary General of the Communist Party (who celebrated his sixtieth birthday over the weekend and was awarded another Order of Lenin). And even if these signs cannot tell one who is to prevail in the struggle between Malenkov and Khrushchev, the very dynamics of the situation reveals an interesting situation.

KHRUSHCHEV, according to most outside observers, has exceeded his competence and jurisdiction as Party Secretary, even if one takes into account that according to Soviet ideology the Party is the driving force in the State, and Khrushchev is in the State. Agriculture is considered the main issue in the Soviet Union at the present time, and Khrushchev has made all the central reports on the situation in this field and the tasks ahead: on animal husbandry (September 1), last year; on grain production (January 26, 1954); on the State farms (February 8, 1954); on advanced workers in agriculture (February 15, 1954); on grain deficiencies (February 23, 1954), on reclamation and development of virgin soil (March 1954), and so on. He has chosen his agricultural ministers such as Skorobogatov and Demidov with responsibility for what has occurred, though he has no formal authority to do so. It can be argued, of course, that Stalin, too, had ruled the Soviet Union long before attaining a seat in the government, but it is probably not quite in accordance with the principles of collective leadership for Khrushchev to return to this practice.

In the meantime, a wholesale reshuffle, amounting to a cold purge among the leading Party Secretaries of the various Soviet Republics, at the very disunited conference carried out by Khrushchev. In such Republics as Armenia, Kazakhstan and Georgia, all three leading Secretaries have been replaced; in many others, two (Azerbaijan, Moldavia, Turkmenistan, the Ukraine) at least one (Lithuania, Tadzhikistan, White Russia etc.). Other strikes have not have been noted by Mr. Vlasov in his article in the "New Leader." Khrushchev, as Party Secretary, appointed himself head of the Soviet Communist Party delegation to the Polish Party Congress, and the entire Polish Politburo journeyed to the frontier to greet him — a step unprecedented in etiquette. In the March 5 issue of "Truth" Comrade Zelenov, praising Stalin on the anniversary of his death, mentions the fact that during World War II the Central Committee of the Party assigned Bulgaria, Zhdanov, Shcherbakov, Khrushchev and other members directly to the front. Comrade Malenkov, too, took a prominent part in military work. He was the driving force in the State Defense Committee and came to Stalingrad in its most critical hour. Why is he relegated to "other members"?

WHERE and similar facts tend to show nothing but the existence of a tug-of-war. Some observers explain Malenkov's passivity on the ground of clever tactics: Khrushchev, they argue, is over-extending himself; the deeper he is involved in the farm crisis the more vulnerable he becomes. Be that as it may, we all have learned by now that confidence in a totalitarian regime, though appearing frequently unimportant and even trivial to the outside observer, in the long run cannot be solved other than by the liquidation of the rival faction, as outlets which exist in the democracies in such cases are absent there.

Jerusalem, April 20.

USSR Insists on China's Inclusion in Arms Talks

NEW YORK Monday. — Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky of Russia told the U.N. Disarmament Commission that Russia would vote against Britain's proposal for five-power talks on disarmament if the Commission rejected his call for the inclusion of India, People's China and Czechoslovakia in the talks.

Earlier in the meeting, Britain appealed to Russia not to press her request that these three countries should be included in the planned new talks on atomic weapons control and disarmament. Sir Philip Bennett told the Commission that Britain could only find the Soviet amendment to the proposal for big power talks "unhelpful."

The proposal put forward by Britain is for a subcommittee comprising Canada, France, the U.S., Britain and the USSR to begin private talks on disarmament.

Lebanon Backs Russia

Edward Risk of the Lebanon supported the proposed inclusion of India and Czechoslovakia. He said that the presence of these two countries "would enhance its chances of success." But he considered that the question of a representative of People's China on the subcommittee raised issues of a "political and judicial nature."

Meanwhile, reports from Beirut said that the Arab states have been unable to agree on a date of action to be taken by the Council to overrule their demand for a separate debate on the Naha incident.

The Arab News Agency announced that the Lebanon and Jordan are pressing for a walkout, while Egypt and the other Arab states oppose any extreme action. For the time being, Mr. Risk has been instructed to use his own judgment and to keep his Government closely informed on the proceedings.

(Reuter, ANA)

ITZHAK TO U.S.

AMMAN Monday (Reuter). — Major Mohammed Itzhak, Jordan's chief military delegate to the Jordanian Mixed Armistice Commission, will leave tomorrow for New York.

He said today that he had advised the Jordanian Ambassador during the Security Council's deliberations on the Israel-Jordan dispute.

Mr. Vyshinsky, however, described the proposal of Indian Premier Nehru for a "standstill" agreement on Hydrogen bomb explosions as "certainly a step forward" and urged India's inclusion in the subcommittee.

'Admirable Initiative'

He said that Mr. Nehru's proposal made in the Indian Parliament recently was an admirable initiative of the Government of a great country which had done tremendous interest in the work of the Disarmament Commission.

He declared that the Soviet proposal for prohibition of atomic and hydrogen weapons was a genuine, real practical proposal and denied that it was merely propagandistic.

"We made demands for prohibition when we did not have the atomic weapon. We are no less interested now when we have it," Mr. Vyshinsky added.

"We have demanded the prohibition of the Hydrogen bomb although we have built the Hydrogen bomb."

CIO Donates \$100,000 For Eilat Labour Centre

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — The Philip Murray Memorial Foundation, created in honour of the late President of the CIO, today presented a \$100,000 contribution to the Histadrut for the construction of a Philip Murray labour centre in Eilat, and the entire Negev area.

Israel trade unions will contribute the extra money needed to complete the project. The \$100,000 cheque was presented to Mr. Moshe Bitan, American representative of the Histadrut, at the annual "Third Seder" at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel which was attended by some five thousand people.

\$50,000 DONATED FOR CANCER RESEARCH HERE

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — A contribution of \$50,000 to conduct cancer research in the U.S. by the Weizmann Institute at the Weizmann Institute in Rehovot was made last week on behalf of the Joseph and Helen Levy Foundation. The cheque was presented to Mr. Abraham Finkberg, President of the American Committee for the Weizmann Institute.

There are similar facts tend to show nothing but the existence of a tug-of-war. Some observers explain Malenkov's passivity on the ground of clever tactics: Khrushchev, they argue, is over-extending himself; the deeper he is involved in the farm crisis the more vulnerable he becomes. Be that as it may, we all have learned by now that confidence in a totalitarian regime, though appearing frequently unimportant and even trivial to the outside observer, in the long run cannot be solved other than by the liquidation of the rival faction, as outlets which exist in the democracies in such cases are absent there.

Jerusalem, April 20.

Our best wishes
to the Management of the

American-Israeli Gas Corporation Ltd.

(AMISRAGAS)

on the opening of the
storage and filling plant in Haifa

THE STAFF

Infiltrators Harvest Negev Barley Crop

BEER-SHEVA, Monday. — A barley field worked by infiltrators in the Negev has been in the area between Nirim and Zor Maoz, police report. The loss is estimated at \$1,000.

The tracks of 30 men and 12 donkeys led to the Gaza Strip border.

Knesset C'tee Hears Sharett, Lavon

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee at its meeting yesterday continued its discussion on the political and the security situation. The discussion coincided with statements by Prime Minister Sharett and the Minister of Defense, Mr. P. Lavon.



French helicopter using Dien Bien Phu airstrip.
Express Photo

Nasser Retakes Post Of Military Governor

CAIRO, Monday. — Premier Gamal Abdul Nasser today re-assumed the post of Military Governor with "supreme power to maintain law and order," according to an official communiqué published here. Nasser had assumed the post when he was appointed as Minister of Defense.

He said today that he had been appointed as advisor to the Jordanian Ambassador during the Security Council's deliberations on the Israel-Jordan dispute.

(Reuter, ANA)

18 Infiltrator Clashes in Week

Defense forces clashed 18 times with gangs of infiltrators in the week ending April 15, killing two, wounding three and capturing one, the Army reported yesterday.

Some hours earlier, in Sydney, she was bundled aboard an aircraft and began her journey back to Moscow amid hysterical scenes at the airport.

Hundreds of anti-Communists, many of Russian descent, had gathered at the airport, shouting "Don't let her go," and tried to hold up the Soviet Embassy officials who were escorting Mrs. Petrova to the plane. They dragged away the gangway to the aircraft, and finally Mrs. Petrova had to be virtually carried into the aircraft.

Some of the crowd aimed bows at the escorts, and pulled their sleeves. Mrs. Petrova lost both her shoes in the scuffle.

Cairo Radio reported today that Ibrahim University at Abbassia, closed after pro-Arab student demonstrations a fortnight ago, would be partly reopened.

The Egyptian authorities in the Gaza Strip, where a British Army driver who had been shot and kidnapped by Egyptian terrorists two days ago was not seriously injured. The escort of the car was shot dead by the terrorists.

Two bursts of fire from an automatic weapon hit a police vehicle which was travelling on the Shomera-Eilat road, near the Lebanese border, on Sunday evening, the Army spokesman announced yesterday. Four holes were found in the car, but none of the passengers was hit.

Israel has submitted a complaint to the Mixed Armistice Commission and has demanded an emergency meeting to discuss the incident.

Reapers Flees

On the same day, an Israeli unit opened fire on and put to flight a group of Arabs harvesting the fields of Yager, west of the Gaza Strip, the spokesman said.

Last Friday, a group of Arabs in the fields of Metulim settlement nearest to their heels when an Israeli unit approached. The unit itself came under fire from the Arab security service.

Four Soviet Embassy officials were to have accompanied Mrs. Petrova by way of Rome and Zurich. The Embassy refused a last-minute request to see her by her husband, Mr. Vlasov, before she was to be flown to the Chinese People's Government, to head the delegation.

Other officials will be Deputy Foreign Ministers Chang Wen-tien, Wang Chai-hsien and Li Ko-nung.

The North Korean delegation to the conference left Pyongyang on its way to Geneva, Pyongyang Radio reported. It is headed by Foreign Minister Nam Il, who was chief Communist negotiator at the Korean truce talks at Panmunjom.

Raab: Exaggerated Claims Holding Up Reparations

VIENNA, Monday (INA). — An agreement between the Austrian Government and the Jewish organizations could have been reached long ago, if the Jewish bodies had not started with exaggerated demands a year ago, the Austrian Chancellor, Julius Raab, stated in a press interview today.

The Chancellor said he was optimistic regarding a settlement of the issue. Austria was fully aware how the Jews had suffered under the Nazi regime, but he could not overstrain her economic potential.

The Austrian Government also had to consider public opinion and Raab revealed that he had received threatening letters from the Jewish community demanding the fulfillment of Jewish claims. The Chancellor underlined his will to arrange a settlement as the earliest possible moment, and expressed satisfaction that the Jewish organizations had made no complaint against Austria during the Berlin Foreign Ministers conference.

Raab yesterday submitted two more complaints to the M.A.C. ANA reports.

The first charged that Israeli soldiers had crossed into the Latrun no-man's land and had engaged Jordan National Guardsmen for 15 minutes. The Israelis were said to have then withdrawn, leaving behind them seven boxes of ammunition. Bloody stains allegedly were found on the ground.

The second complaint said that Israelis had opened fire on Bedouin village, near Kibya.

The convention, which will continue for two days in closed session, was opened by Director-General of the N.M.K. It is being attended by 322 delegates from 61 party branches and 24 war-bonds.

Washington Summons Envoy to Guatemala

WASHINGTON, Monday (Reuter). — The U.S. Ambassador to Guatemala, Mr. John E. Peurifoy, has been summoned to Washington for consultation amid reports that the State Department is planning a full-dress review of its situation in the Central American Republic.

A State Department official said that Mr. Peurifoy would arrive tomorrow, but declined to discuss whether the Department might be planning action against Guatemala's left-wing Government under the anti-Communist security measures adopted recently at the Inter-American conference in Caracas.

Infiltrators Harvest Negev Barley Crop

BEER-SHEVA, Monday. — A barley field worked by infiltrators in the Negev has been in the area between Nirim and Zor Maoz, police report. The loss is estimated at \$1,000.

The tracks of 30 men and 12 donkeys led to the Gaza Strip border.

Knesset C'tee Hears Sharett, Lavon

The Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee at its meeting yesterday continued its discussion on the political and the security situation. The discussion coincided with statements by Prime Minister Sharett and the Minister of Defense, Mr. P. Lavon.

US Pumping Equipment Ready

NEW YORK, Monday (INA). — The first units of a \$2,100,000 purchase of American heavy duty water-pumping equipment for use in major irrigation projects in Israel will be shipped from New York early this week, it was announced by the Jewish Agency.

The Agency has reached a deal with the American company which will supply the equipment to existing agricultural settlements and make possible the establishment of many new villages.

Shipping Boycott

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

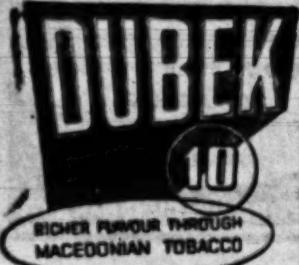
Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.

Two shipping companies have left for the Arab port of Beirut. The American companies, the ANA and the ANA, have suspended their lines to Israeli ports, ANA reports.



Social & Personal

Among those received by the President and Mrs. Ben-Zvi on the occasion of the Pesach holiday were the Minister of Labour, Mrs. Golda Meir; the Minister of Education and Culture, Prof. Ben-Zion Dinur; the Minister of Posts, Dr. Yosef Burg; the Israel Minister to Turkey, Mr. M. Fischer; and the Israel Minister to Scandinavia, Dr. A. Nissan.

The former U.S. Ambassador to Israel, Mr. James G. MacDonald, yesterday presented a eight volume set of the Lincoln Papers to President Ben-Zvi at a ceremony in the President's office. Mr. MacDonald was later received by the Minister of Finance, Mr. Levi Eshkol. The former Ambassador is completing a two-week survey of the industrial and agricultural development of the Israel country on behalf of the Israel Bond Drive.

Mr. J. Klebanoff, Deputy Speaker of the Knesset, and M. J. Shapiro, M.K., left by El Al for Geneva where he will represent Israel at a conference of the World Health Organization and the International Commission on European Migration.

Mr. L. Housman, General Manager of Arikia, left on Sunday night for London and New York.

Messrs. Joseph Barpal and Zvi Yechiel, Managing Directors of the Zim Israel Navigation Co., have returned to Israel from a business trip on behalf of the Company.

A group of Chicago Zionists arrived under the leadership of Mr. Abraham Finkstein, National Vice-President of Z.O.A. and Mr. M. Silberman, President of the J.N.F. Chicago. Members of the group are: Mr. and Mrs. I. Annes, Mr. and Mrs. H. Friedlander, Mr. and Mrs. L. Sokolsky, Mr. and Mrs. S. Caster, Mesdames I. Blitsztein, D. Bobroff, R. Derner, R. Elshein.

Mr. W. J. B. Sandbech, Director of the Amsterdam Municipal Museum, returned to Holland by El Al yesterday, after a visit here during which he lectured on Dutch art.

Dr. and Mrs. Samuel Benson of Jerusalem returned to Israel last week on board the as Jerusalem.

Mr. T. F. Lurie, Editor of "Zmanim," will be tomorrow in a discussion in English at the Israeli Touring Club in Jerusalem on "Israel's Public Relations Abroad — Are They Adequate?" The discussion, to begin at 8.30, will be broadcast over Kol Zion Radio.

The "Vocal Newspaper" of the Journalists' Association is to be held on Friday evening in the Moshavot Hall, Tel Aviv, will be dedicated to "Humour and Folklore." Two visiting artists, Mrs. Davorah Rosenblum and Mr. Nahum Melnik, will participate.

BIRTH
AVNON — To Poriah (née Raffaeli) and Yaakov Avnon on April 11, 1954, in Stockholm, Sweden, a son — Dan Aharon.

41869 Top Winner In Milne Amami Draw

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The grand prize in the 11th lottery drawing of the Milne Amami in Jerusalem today will be paid to the holders of bond number 41869, which cost IL 20,000 in series 3, IL 8,000 in series 1, IL 5,000 in series 2, IL 2,000 in series 4, and Bond number 68675 won IL 1,000 in each of the five series. Numbers 52335 and 107076 of all series drew IL 500.

The following numbered bonds won IL 100 in each of the five series: 25426, 62506, 84265, 57717, 4747, and 46653.

Youth Aliya Lauded On 20th Anniversary

The World Confederation of General Zionists has sent a congratulatory cable to Mr. Meir Kof, head of the Jewish Agency's Youth Aliya Department, on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of Youth Aliya.

The cable, signed by Dr. Israel Goldstein, lauds the work done by Youth Aliya in saving children and in enabling them to "find a life of love and happiness in Israel."

JORDAN STUDYING POTASH EXPLOITATION

A work-party of 80 Jordanians is engaged today in exploratory work at the north end of the Dead Sea to establish the feasibility of large-scale potash exploitation. NEARH reports.

LAW REPORTS

THE JERUSALEM POST

April 20, 1954

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Civil Appeal Before Justice Olshan (Acting President), Sussman, and Landau Solei Bonsh, Appellants v. Aliza Nissim and Others, Respondents (C.A. 123/53)

COMPENSATION FOR FATAL WORK ACCIDENT

The Court of Civil Appeal dismissed an appeal against a judgment of the Tel Aviv District Court (C.A. 123/53) delivered on April 4, 1953, in favor of the respondents, the widow and children of a workman, employed by Solei Bonsh, who died as a result of an accident in the course of his work, in June, 1952.

In July, 1952, the Company deposited in the Tel Aviv District Court the maximum amount of compensation due to the widow and children, under the provisions of the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance, 1947, as it was then in force. In addition, they deposited an extra IL 1,000 compensation as gratis. This was done of their own accord, without any intervention of any judicial authority — arbitrator or judge — and without consultation with the respondents or the dead man.

The respondents were advised by their Counsel not to take any steps to claim this deposit from the District Court.

On August 22, 1952, the Workmen's Compensation Ordinance was amended so as to increase considerably the maximum amount of compensation payable by the employer in the case of the death of an employee. Section 3(a) of the amended law states that if compensation for a fatal accident which occurred before the amendment came into effect had not been final and determined before the date, then it should be awarded according to the new rates.

As a result of this amendment, the respondents demanded the new rate of compensation. When Solei Bonsh refused to pay the deposit, they applied for arbitration. The Master Arbitrator, who acted as arbitrator decided in favor of the widow and her children and ordered Solei Bonsh to pay them IL 1,778, in addition to the sum deposited in the District Court. Solei Bonsh appealed to the District Court on the ground that the compensation had been "final" before the amendment came into force. The Court, composed of Judges Kister, Zundelweitz and Rovsh, dismissed the appeal holding that the "final" was arrived in the decision that the mere depositing of the money with the District Court did not constitute a final settlement.

Thereupon Solei Bonsh appealed to the Supreme Court. Before this appeal was heard, the Minister of Labour, in accordance with section 2 of the law as amended in 1952, which authorizes the Minister to introduce changes in the rate of compensation, issued an order increasing the rate over and above the increase effected by the amendment. As the principle laid down in section 3(a) applies to this new increase, the respondents claimed compensation according to the latest increase.

Case for Appellants

Mr. I. Ben Sira, who appeared for the appellants, argued that the District Court had erred in holding that a final decision could only be made by some judicial authority, such as a judge or an arbitrator, or, alternatively, could be reached by agreement between the two parties. He further argued that the act of depositing the maximum amount of compensation with the District Court, was not a final decision of the Court. In the Justice's opinion, this would not necessarily be regarded as a "final decision," since the respondents could still have appealed against this decision to the District Court even on vexation grounds, in order to benefit from the higher rate. In the Justice's opinion, this would not necessarily be regarded as a "final decision" for the purposes of Section 3(a).

Justice Olshan agreed that since there had been no final settlement of the compensation as demanded by Section 3(a) of the amendment, the respondents therefore not only did the appellant have to pay the new rates as laid down in the amendment, but also the increased rates under the administrative order of the Minister of Labour.

Justice Olshan's Opinion

Justice Olshan agreed that a "final decision" could only be reached by means of agreement between the parties or by a judgment, but he thought that this could also be applied to the decision of an arbitrator, even though the decision was, in certain circumstances, subject to appeal. For example, if the Appellate Court found that the decision of the arbitrator was correct and that the appeal of the dependent should be dismissed, then the decision of the arbitrator would have to be regarded as a "final decision" for the purposes of Section 3(a).

On the other hand, if the employer appealed against the judgment of the arbitrator, this was indicative that he did not regard this judgment as "final" and that he would then proceed to appeal against this decision, nevertheless he would have to pay compensation at the higher rate. In this there would certainly be an element of injustice, but it would be unavoidable in the light of the terms of the law.

Since the appellant was the one who questioned the decisions of the arbitrator and the District Court, therefore it was clear that this decision was not "final."

The appeal was dismissed and the appellant ordered to pay an additional IL 1,124 to the respondents — that is, Justice Olshan, with which Justice Landau agreed, and that of the Acting President, Justice Olshan.

The alternatives Justice Sussman declared that, according to the Ordinance, there were only two ways of determining finally the amount of compensation: either by way of mutual agreement between the two parties, or by a judge or an arbitrator. In the former case, an agreement on compensation for dependents must be registered, otherwise it did not release the employer from future responsibility. In no case could the employer, by a unilateral act on his part, re-

Yesterday's Press:
Bunche Appointment
Is Welcomed

Welcoming the appointment of Dr. Ralph Bunche, "Davar" (Histadrut) says that his main concern will probably be with Middle Eastern problems, in view of both his past experience and the urgency of these issues, but this time the assignment will be much more difficult than in the past. The Arab governments feel encouraged by the promises of arms supplies from the West and the knowledge that they can count on a Soviet veto to thwart any unfavourable decisions.

"Haboker" (Arab), General Zionists, says that the Arab governments may say that Arab League policy for the time being is to frustrate all constructive initiatives in the Middle East. This is proved by the news that Lebanon contemplated resigning from the Security Council in case of any decision that would release the tension in the Middle East, as well as the news that the Arab governments to do anything to exploit their national resources or to absorb the public are invited to attend.

Moslem Advisory
C'tees Appointed

Three new Moslem advisory committees were appointed recently by the Minister for Religious Affairs, Mr. M. Shapiro, it is learned in Jerusalem.

Jaffa is to have a seven-man committee headed by Hassan Barakat. Three of its members are to represent Lydda and Ramle.

Abdul Raouf Karaman is to head Haifa's five-man committee, and Jamal e-Din Sa'ad is to head Acre's five-man committee.

It is understood that the Military Governors of Israel, and the local councils, are to be given powers to appoint similar committees in their respective areas. The Ministry is forced, therefore, to seek the advice of local sheikhs, village notables and local councils in these areas.

The Committees are to advise the Ministry in matters of religious Moslem services (not including Sharia courts), religious education, caring for aged persons and orphans, repairing mosques, distributing alms and handling Waqf funds.

The committees now preparing their documents, will be asked to advise the Ministry on the annual IL 180,000 budget for Moslem religious needs.

During the Mandate, sums required for religious services and repairing mosques were taken from Wakf incomes. There are about 200 Moslem officials — muftis, mazarets, imams, sheikhs, gardeners, court registrars and other religious officials — in Israel.

Police Needed

American policy in recent years was based on two assumptions: that the political status quo should be preserved, and that constructive development schemes should be carried out in the present framework. Both assumptions were proven wrong, and "Ha'oker" asks for help for the constructive forces in the Middle East.

"Hamodia" (Agudat Yisrael) commenting on the debate in the Security Council, notes the great effort made by the Arab representatives to prevent getting at the roots of the problem. "Zanach" (Progressive) notes that immigration exceeded emigration significantly during the past six months. Adding that it does not share the stoic calm of some circles who regard this as a natural and sound phenomenon, it proposes means to increase immigration.

Two Assumptions

"Ha'aretz" (Independent) comments on the docking of the "Agamemnon" on the Sabbath, and denouncing the rulers. The paper would rather have a clear-cut Government decision. A forthright negative might have moved the ship's arrival to Thursday: permission to land, on the other hand, should have meant the supply of all services, including porters.

"Al Hanishman" (Mapai) commenting on the docking of the "Agamemnon" on the Sabbath, and denouncing the rulers. The paper would rather have a clear-cut Government decision. A forthright negative might have moved the ship's arrival to Thursday: permission to land, on the other hand, should have meant the supply of all services, including porters.

"Al Hanishman" (Mapai) criticizes Mapai's "indecision" as to whether or not to settle the negotiations on May Day.

Mapai's intention to take the militant stand on May Day, in the interest of the workers' solidarity is not accidental," because the Mapai leaders do not know for what and against what to demonstrate. The paper says that notwithstanding the manoeuvres Israel workers will demonstrate their force and their faith in the basic values of the labour movement on May Day. "Herut" (National) criticizes the third national conference of the party and on its political tasks at the present hour.

Conclusion

In conclusion, Justice Sussman held that since there had been no final settlement of the compensation as demanded by Section 3(a) of the amendment, the dependent would not necessarily be regarded as a "final decision," since the respondents could still have appealed against this decision to the District Court even on vexation grounds, in order to benefit from the higher rate.

In the Justice's opinion, this would not necessarily be regarded as a "final decision" for the purposes of Section 3(a).

Judgment

Justice Olshan agreed that a "final decision" could only be reached by means of agreement between the parties or by a judgment, but he thought that this could also be applied to the decision of an arbitrator, even though the decision was, in certain circumstances, subject to appeal. For example, if the Appellate Court found that the decision of the arbitrator was correct and that the appeal of the dependent should be dismissed, then the decision of the arbitrator would have to be regarded as a "final decision" for the purposes of Section 3(a).

On the other hand, if the employer appealed against the judgment of the arbitrator, this was indicative that he did not regard this judgment as "final" and that he would then proceed to appeal against this decision, nevertheless he would have to pay compensation at the higher rate. In this there would certainly be an element of injustice, but it would be unavoidable in the light of the terms of the law.

Since the appellant was the one who questioned the decisions of the arbitrator and the District Court, therefore it was clear that this decision was not "final."

The appeal was dismissed and the appellant ordered to pay an additional IL 1,124 to the respondents — that is, Justice Olshan, with which Justice Landau agreed, and that of the Acting President, Justice Olshan.

The alternatives Justice Sussman declared that, according to the Ordinance, there were only two ways of determining finally the amount of compensation: either by way of mutual agreement between the two parties, or by a judge or an arbitrator. In the former case, an agreement on compensation for dependents must be registered, otherwise it did not release the employer from future responsibility. In no case could the employer, by a unilateral act on his part, re-

Conference on High
School Teachers

An educational conference on "The Secondary School Teacher in Israel," which was opened yesterday evening under the auspices of the Hebrew University's Education Department, Prof. A. M. Dushkin, paid tribute to the memory of Prof. Eliezer Rieger, and Prof. E. Simon delivered an address on "The Secondary School Teacher."

The conference will be in session again today from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. at the Umriyya Building. The discussions will be opened by Dr. Alkush (on teachers), by Hay-Serim (on secondary schools), by Hay-Serim (on education of immigrants).

Teachers, students and graduates of the University's Education Department and the public are invited to attend.

Architect Back from US
With Medical Centre Plans

The architect for the new Hadassah - Hebrew University Medical Centre, Mr. J. Neufeld, has returned to Israel after a period of intensive planning work in the U.S. Mr. Neufeld brought with him the completed preliminary plans for the Medical Centre, which is to be erected at Ein Karem, on the outskirts of Jerusalem.

These plans will now be studied by the Hadassah Medical Organization and the departmental heads of the University Hospital and Medical School and the detailed planning will be developed in accordance with their needs and wishes. It is hoped that actual building operation on the site at Ein Karem will be started within the next three months.

TUESDAY, APRIL 20, 1954

ON THE AIR

Jerusalem: 9:27 M., Haifa: 10:20 M., Tel Aviv: 11:20, 12:30 M., 1:05 P.M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1:20, 3:35, 8:30 & 11:00 p.m. Arabic: Programmes (including News): 9 a.m., 2:15 & 6:15 p.m.

6:30 a.m. Service: 6:35 Hebrew, 6:45 Musical Clock (R.), 7:15 Mid-day Broadcast, 8:30 Close Down.

12:00 "Music in Moonlight," 12:30 Housewives' Corner, 1:30 Close Down.

2:30 Light Music (R.), 3:30 Agricultural Corner, 4:30 Children's Hour, 7:00 Haifa Municipality, 7:30 Sports, 7:45 Noah's Ark, 8:45 Newsreel, 9:00 Zahabaphone, 9:30 Children's Hour, 10:00 Sermon Shalom (R.), Overture "Egmont" (Beethoven); Symphony No. 5 (Mozart); Variations on a Theme by Haydn (Bruckner); 10:30 Requests (R.), 11:00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

4:00 255, 215 & 435 M.

English News: 1:45 p.m., 10:15 p.m. French News: 2:00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS HOUR (23.3. M. & 4:45 M.): 6:00 p.m. Programmes for Yeminite: French: 6:30 p.m. English: 7:30 p.m. TEL AVIV

* Exhibitions: —

General Exhibition of Israel Art: paintings and sculpture by Dr. David Alfaro Siqueiros, 10-11 a.m. Department of Antiquities: Special exhibition chalcolithic objects from Tell Abu-Matar, Rehov Shlomo Hamon, Open 9-1, 4-6 p.m.

* Exhibitions: —

"Conquest of the Desert" permanent exhibition at the former British Consulate, 10-11 a.m. Rembrandt etchings, Comparative exhibition of new and ancient art, 10-11 a.m. Peasant utensils. Exhibit of the month. Hand-painted jug by Picasso, 9-1, 4-6 p.m.

* Lectures: —

"Pygmalion" Chamber Theatre, Magrabi, 8 p.m.

"Noah" by Andre Obey, Dahan Studio, 12:30 p.m.</p

Economic News from Abroad

The first cargo of Middle Eastern crude oil has been shipped to a Texas refinery by the "American Independent Oil Company", covering the central zone between Saudi Arabia and Kuwait, and more shipments are likely. Texas producers have been ordered to reduce their output, to keep it in line with demand, but the Middle East oil situation is kept on a high level. The U.S.A. duty on crude oil was reduced in 1962 from \$0.22 to \$0.025 per barrel.

Germany's foreign trade surplus in February was second highest on record with DM 260m. The indications are that the high level of exports

THE JERUSALEM POST

Founded as The Palestine Post in 1920. Published daily, except on Saturday, in Hebrew by The Palestine Post Limited, Registered at the G.P.O.

Tuesday, April 28, 1954

Nisan 27, 5714-Sha'at Ha-27, 1954

THE new price for barley going into effect on May 1 means practically that this commodity too will be based on the IL.1.8 per dollar rate of exchange.

POULTRY PLANNING. This step is to be commendable highly. Now will anyone regret the abolition of the control of the grain fodder market, which has long since been little more than a farce. In other respects, however, the optimistic note struck by the Food Controller ought to be taken with caution. We are promised that encouraging local production of eggs and table fowl, preventing bread from being used for poultry fodder and diverting local wheat to human consumption will save foreign currency: there will be an increased supply of eggs and fowl, so that eggs may come off the ration list, and the reduced "black" meat prices are to bring to an end any slaughtering of high-yielding mitch-

cows.

Upon closer inspection, however, these "truths" appear less certain and even less beneficial. Agricultural planners know well that poultry raising is the most expensive branch of our farming both in currency as well as in land and water resources. Only a couple of months ago the proposals to raise the number of laying hens to 3.5-4 million were discarded by the Joint Planning Centre of the Israel Government and the Jewish Agency and in spite of bitter protests the programme published with the blessing of the Ministry of Agriculture envisaged no addition to the present official 2.25 million. Now the Government has not removed any ceiling, but is actually putting a premium upon a further expansion of poultry raising by promising an ample supply of cheap fodder and thus higher profits.

Black market barley prices range at present from IL.200 to IL.230 per ton, but the Government is offering unlimited quantities at IL.125, and pledges to see to it that prices do not rise above IL.140 per ton. This would leave the producer a wide margin of profit, even if he sells the eggs at the official price of somewhat more than 60 pruta. Farmers selling at free prices will get even bigger profits (though they must pay "black" prices for proteins, vitamins, etc.) and raising fowl for the table will remain much more profitable than producing eggs.

The free prices, coupled with guaranteed supply, will therefore inevitably lead to a vast expansion of poultry farming, a corresponding increase of the demand for fodder. The local crop is even at the most optimistic assumption not sufficient to cover the present demand even if all the wheat is thrown into the trough. The added quantity will thus have to come in IL.125 and we will find ourselves spending more foreign currency for the luxury of consuming more expensive food. And should the supply of barley lag behind demand bread will again be used as a substitute for fodder.

But it is a mere delusion to expect the ensuing rise in the cost of eggs to reflect real prices to the market. It is much more likely that when this market too eventually is decontrolled eggs will be priced but somewhat lower than the present free quotations. This will result in a rise of up to 8 points in the cost-of-living index and a further step up the inflationary ladder.

Now is the increased supply of fowl likely to reduce the black market price for meat (at present up to IL.100,000 per head of a cow) so as to make unlicensed slaughtering of dairy cows unprofitable. Quite the contrary: by giving a push to poultry farming, without a parallel rise in the income of dairy farmers, the Government is likely to tip the scales in favour of this most essential branch of our agriculture and induce farmers to reduce their stock of dairy cattle.

Whether chickens are fed on bread or on barley they consume foreign currency all the same, and represent the least efficient and the most inflationary use of it. The only way to stop this drain is to make poultry growing less profitable, not to encourage it. This is the strategy that ever considered importing egg powder, which is cheap enough and has proved an efficient substitute not only for eggs but for meat also?

HOUSING TARGET and INFLATION

By Our Economic Editor

THE governmental planning bodies have been either dissolved or severely reduced, but oddly enough, never were we presented with so many ambitious and long-term plans as in recent months. First came the seven-year agricultural plan proposed by the Joint Planning Centre and launched with official blessing amidst lively public discussion. Last week a four-year housing programme was put before the public at the opening session of the Engineers' and

Architects' symposium on "Public Housing" by the director of the Labour Ministry housing department. But while the agricultural development programme, subsequently cut to a more modest proportions, was deemed by most as too ambitious, criticism of the housing plan went to the other extreme.

A seven-year housing plan which worked out at IL.200m. dwellings was included in the memorandum submitted by the Ministry of Finance to the Jerusalem Conference of October, 1953. There, 20,000 units were to be erected in existing and new agricultural settlements, in order to absorb the absorption of additional farm labour force. The liquidation of the employed called for 12,000 permanent dwellings for families still housed in huts. Of the remaining 20,000 units, one-third was to be built under the Popular Housing scheme (5,000 units in the second stage of the present scheme and a similar number in later years) and the other two-thirds according to more modest specifications (including 7,000 units in the Negev, in other development areas and in new towns). The IL.200m. programme is barely sufficient. For a ton of export-graded groundnuts this means IL.650-700. Last season, some exporters actually suffered losses, but this year substantial savings are to be made through mechanical grading and trimming. Production costs, too, could be lowered to IL400 per ton according to agricultural experts, and the percentage of second-grade groundnuts is likely to be reduced by methods of lifting the crop and careful storage. These savings are of particular importance in view of the likelihood that prices will drop next season.

At least \$2.5m. is expected from this new export item. The total area planted in groundnuts this year will be about 60,000-80,000 dunam, to yield a crop of over 20,000 tons, of which 10,000-12,000 would be suitable for export. The second-grade produce should be exported abroad as well, but some exporters feel that this would harm the good name achieved by Israel groundnuts.

EXPLOITING JORDAN TOBACCO GROWERS

THE flight of thousands of Jordan tobacco growers and their exploitation by the cigar companies manufacturing companies that own the concession for purchase of their crop, were remitted to the Jordanian parliament last month.

The two companies, the memorandum states, set very strict quality requirements, and low prices are paid for "inferior" qualities which make up the bulk of the crop. The buyers are at work to fix-weighting practices in order to depress real prices still further. They grant loans to the growers at 20-per cent interest.

Over the next two years,

Government and Private Enterprise

By Our Economic Correspondent

THE successful conclusion of

negotiations between

Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.

and the Government on a new loan

offered by the P.E.C. the cor-

poration felt that additional

loans from the Government

afterwards converted into

shares would mean the taking

over of the business by the

Government. In that case, the

P.E.C. doubted whether loans

or investments could still be

convenient for them.

In the mind of the public

there is a certain link between

the position in Fertilizers and

Chemicals Ltd. and that of the

Electric Corporation. In both

cases there is a private enter-

prise which conducted negotia-

tions with the Government in

respect to development financ-

ing. In such cases, the con-

cerns must be fully aware of

the possibility of being bought

right or of being bought under

Government control. It had

in fact, given loans after loan

but remained in a minority on

the board. When negotiations

started recently between the

Palestine Economic Corpora-

tion and the Government

the two parties

agreed to a memorandum of

understanding.

In the case of Fertilizers and

Chemicals Ltd., the Govern-

ment had already reserved the

right to convert a loan of over

IL.800,000 into shares when

the loan was granted last year.

It had, in fact, given loans after loan

but remained in a minority on

the board. When negotiations

started recently between the

Palestine Economic Corpora-

tion and the Government

the two parties

agreed to a memorandum of

understanding.

While current accounts and

rose approximately along

the overall average (from

IL.11m. to IL.13.1m. i.e. by 19

per cent), the rise in fixed de-

posits (the per cent was less

than the average 47 per cent).

Nevertheless, fixed deposits fig-

ure in the balance sheet at

IL.13.3m. which is 40 per cent of

the country's total, and more

than the current accounts of the

household sector.

On the other hand, the

Government deposits will

thus have to be increased by 10

per cent to IL.13.1m. in order

to meet the new needs.

Thus, the total balance sheet

of 41 per cent. As the credit

balance sheet in 1953 was

IL.11.7m. and the

average of the

Government deposits

was IL.10.5m. the

average of the

</div